

# AMERICA'S CAPACITY FOR MAKING WAR MUNITIONS

Vast Manufacturing Resources as Yet Untaxed by Demands of Europe—Lesson to Army Officials in Adaptability of Private Plants to Government Needs—The German System

ONE of the developments of the war in Europe has been to demonstrate the ability of American manufacturers to turn out large quantities of munitions of war. This development is of special interest just now because it suggests a means by which the United States might secure military supplies in case of need.

No figures are available as to the capacity of the factories and machine shops that have engaged in work of this kind or that could do so. The following statement of the general situation was made by an expert officer, one of America's foremost ordnance experts:

"What we are doing to-day for ourselves we can do for ourselves, but the present measure of our contribution to the supplies of munitions for the Allies is only a drop in the bucket compared with their needs. The vast bulk of their supplies is being provided by their own factories; at least such is the case with England and France.

"With Russia it is different. After battering her way through the Carpathian passes and capturing Przemyśl, a failure of ammunition has compelled the retreat of her armies from the Carpathians and the capitulation of the hard won fortress. The Czar despite his millions of men has met defeat because his guns were starved into silence.

"There is a lesson for us. I don't believe the officials of the War and Navy departments had more than a dim idea of what the manufacturing resources of this nation might mean in case of war. They went on placidly figuring what the Government plants could do under stress and they also took account of private military supply concerns. But they made no allowance for the adaptability of scores and scores of our great machine shops and metallurgical industries.

"The Germans have taught the whole world a lesson in this matter, and it behooves us to profit thereby. Do you know that a card catalogue system has been largely at the bottom of Germany's ability to supply herself with munitions?"

"For years the German military authorities have kept an exhaustive card index of all of the machine shops of every kind and have tabulated with equal care the workmen. Every contributive industry has thus been kept on record with details showing just what it could do in furnishing supplies of one sort or another. Shops that have been idle for long periods, established purposely by the Government for just such an emergency, have been kept up to date and their machinery maintained fit for instant activity. So too skilled artisans have been held upon a contingent call. At a moment's notice the Kaiser was able to set all of these facilities in motion.

"Foreigners have found out what we could do along similar lines while our Government officials have remained well walled off from the world. We have the means available to do the same thing in time, but this element of time is the crux of the whole problem of meeting a fully prepared enemy.

"As you probably know, metal stamping has many departments in meeting ordinary domestic requirements, and with the change of a machine possible to adapt a machine making coal shuttles into one fit to turn out cartridges for rapid fire guns. Indeed, this is actually being done here

now, but there is a limit to this application. One pounder weapons and even field pieces up to three inch calibre call for brass cartridge cases of moderate dimensions. These existing presses can produce, but when you come to rifles of larger calibre still using what is termed fixed ammunition, then difficulties multiply. Bigger cartridges require thicker and larger metal discs from which the cases can be drawn or pressed, and for these heavy machines, not generally to be found, and still greater motive

power, must be supplied to operate them. These machines must be made and there are only a few manufacturing plants in the business, and additions to power plants take time to provide.

"What is true of cartridge cases also holds good in the matter of making field guns and siege weapons. Take a three inch gun, for instance, having a length of 50 calibres. That means a rifled bore of 150 inches. To cut that bore the shaft of the tool is 150 inches long, and both gun and tool must be placed in a lathe having a bed of that combined length and even more.

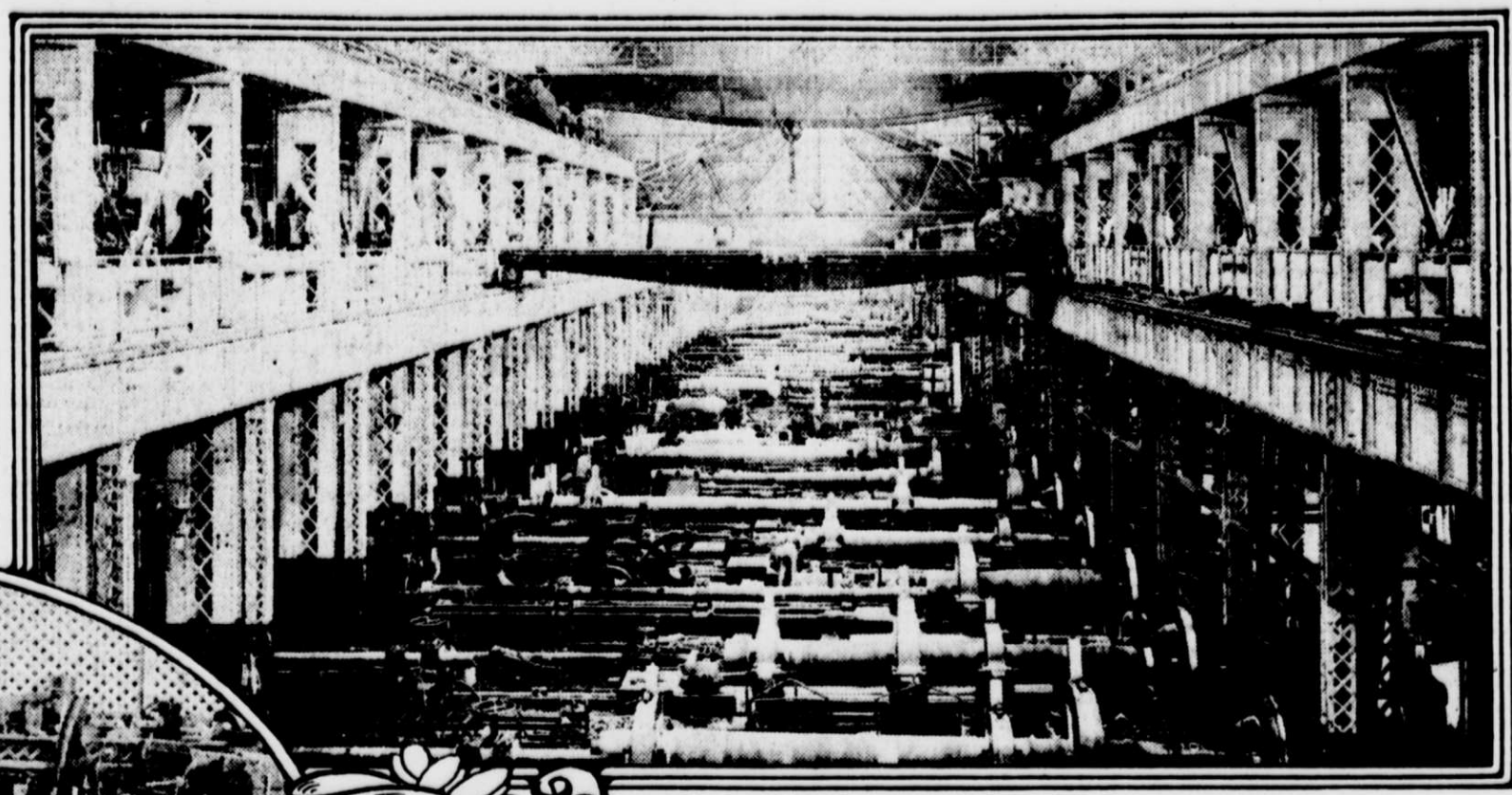
"For this one gun a machine must be available having a span of twenty-five feet and over, and it takes eighty-eight hours, or about ten and one-half ordinary working days, to complete this task alone. According to the Government authorities, a gun at this stage is only 42 per cent completed, and before it is actually ready for testing twenty-five working days of eight hours each are required. But this is only a small gun, relatively speaking.

"A 5 inch gun requires fifty-five days to build, and again multiplying the diameter of the bore by 50 to determine the length of the rifling you readily see what sort of machinery must be available. Lathes of this

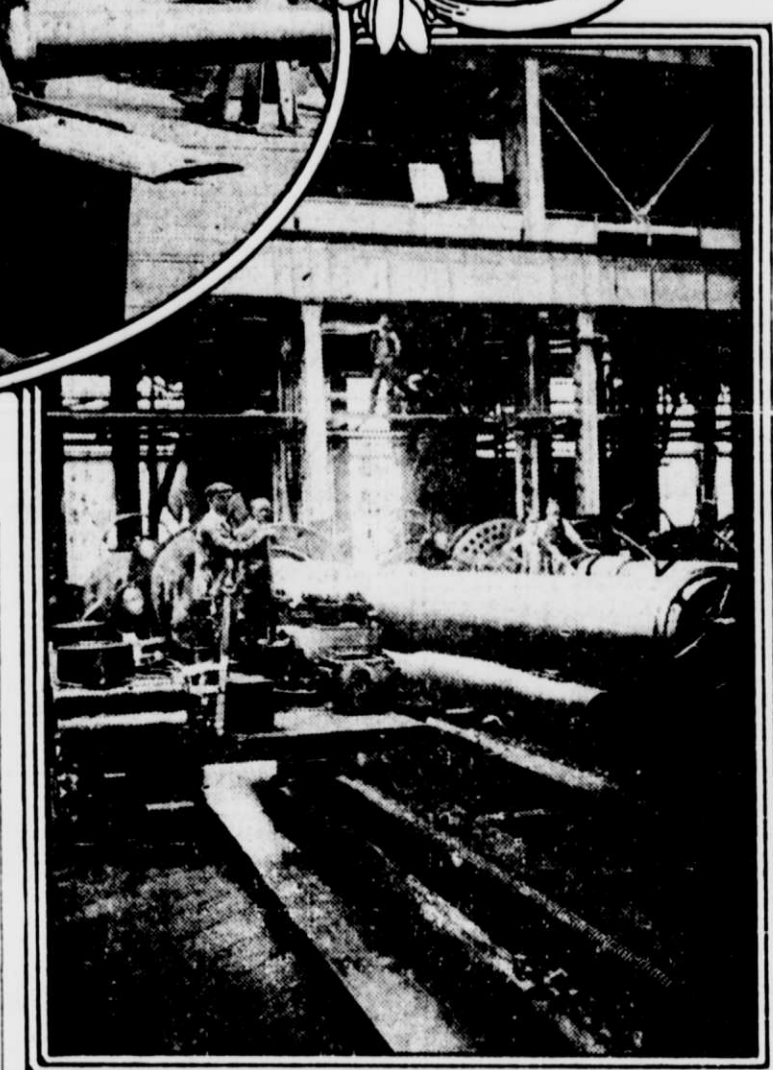
power, must be supplied to operate them. These machines must be made and there are only a few manufacturing plants in the business, and additions to power plants take time to provide.

"The entire capacity of the regular ordnance plants of this country, including those of the Government, is about 260 field guns a year, and to meet our needs Gen. Crozier has said that it would take those establishments quite three years to bring our required total up to 1,232 of these weapons. We have to-day only 634 of them completed. But experience on the European battlefield has shown even this total allowance to be inadequate, because of the wearing down to wear and tear and destruction.

"Since war began in Europe one of our biggest electrical and manufacturing concerns has taken up the making of infantry rifles. Motor companies have undertaken to turn out projectiles. Indeed, half a hundred of these concerns are engaged in this



View of main gun shop in a great factory.



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Big guns in the making—a long operation.

work, but their output is principally in the shape of the smaller shrapnel. A number of plants are now manufacturing fuses for shells by which the time of explosion is regulated.

and besides the enlargement of existing plants new concerns have taken up the business. "By working the naval factory at Indian Head and the army powder plant at Picatinny night and day and calling to our aid the outside establishments we might be able to get enough of the propellant to meet the demands of hostilities, but this means that we have a continuous supply of nitrate from Chile and in the case of the larger guns, using smokeless powder, a considerable period must be allowed to dry the stuff properly. Again, you see this element of time must be taken into consideration.

"The British Government is wiser and more practical than our own in this direction. Our powder takes about six months to dry, while the British cordite is serviceable and safe much sooner.

"Again, we are foolishly exacting and are not unlike the Russians in this. For instance, the Russians tried to place a large contract here for time fuses and they made it an absolute condition that the performance should agree with the intervals stamped on the fuse base. The order was refused by one thoroughly responsible concern because the powder in the fuse changes with time and the burning period is quickened. Now the British, on the other hand, said they did not care what was stamped on the fuse base so long as every lot of a specific group burned alike. One or two trial shots would show the time elements that could be counted upon.

"According to the War Department, the plan is to have a combined force, including the standing army, the militia and the citizen volunteers, of 450,000 men. Gen. Crozier has thus outlined the ammunition supply for such a force. His statement reads as follows:

"It involves for each man armed with a rifle, the infantryman, that he have in his belt when he takes the field 100 rounds of ammunition, and there is supposed to be in what we call the combat train—that is, a wagon train that goes right with the troops—120 rounds a man in addition; that makes 220 rounds. Then in addition to that there is expected to be in the ammunition train which fol-

lows behind the most important trains carrying the daily food, &c., which the men need, 120 rounds more, which makes altogether 340 rounds a man. That amount is with the troops, part in the man's belt, part in the combat train and part in the ammunition train.

"Then in addition to that, to replace ammunition which is used in combat, there is expected to be in the advance depot, as far out toward the front as you can have a depot, a similar amount of 340 rounds. That makes 680 rounds a man. Then back at your source of supplies there is expected to be an amount equivalent to all of that, which would be twice 680 rounds, or 1,360 rounds."

"It seems that we have available 135,000,000 rounds in reserve, and it is also true that all of the men in the army would not carry rifles, but according to Gen. Crozier, between 450,615 rifles and 952 machine guns to be provided with ammunition. Each machine gun would have 21,400 rounds. This, according to the experts, would leave a temporary surplus of 20,000,000 rounds back at the advance base, but would leave the general bases entirely unprovided for. It would take, according to Gen. Crozier, between six and seven months to duplicate the 135,000,000 rounds. As a matter of fact, Gen. Crozier's figures underestimate our needs as outlined by Gen. Leonard Wood.

"We have finished and available 700,000 of the most modern Springfield rifles and between 300,000 and 400,000 Krags. In short, this would represent roughly two guns for every infantry soldier if we mustered half a million men. To-day, in time of peace, the annual wastage amounts to 5,000 rifles, but we know that this would mount up enormously in time of actual strife.

"But while we have the needful small arms and a reserve of ammunition for them, we are distressingly short in field guns and worse off in the matter of ammunition for them. About 400 guns during active work have fired as much as 600 rounds apiece daily, and at times the weapons have been kept well nigh continuously at this work for four or five days running.

"The prices that the foreign purchasers are paying are a good deal higher than anything the United States Government has paid for similar products. Indeed, in some cases the prices are based upon a total maximum output covering a number of years, and the cost includes the entire value of the mechanical facilities employed. In other words, these machine tools will either be scrapped or become the property of the people now buying the product.

"In a sense, this explains fairly the reason why our many commercial concerns have been willing to turn their attention to the making of munitions. Prof. Usher's idea that an open breach with Germany would cut off these supplies from the Allies is incorrect. Nothing short of confiscation on the part of our Government would stop the fulfillment of the existing contracts.

"True, the British Government has been hardy, but since last August she has expanded her facilities more than fifteen times what they were at the outbreak of war. The worst part about production under pressure is the difficulty of living up to quality, and when this is below standard there is sure to be a deplorable percentage of failures in the field. Here again the ever vital element of time comes into play. This applies also to the matter of powder."

The foregoing gives a general idea of the situation confronting the War Department in certain directions, but this is not the whole story by any means. According to official disclosures of recent date there have not a single armored automobile. The machine guns in the service are virtually obsolete; in motor transports the army is substantially lacking.

A distinguished army officer has said: "A modern army fight with instruments requiring much skill and time in the making; the soldiers to use these weapons need long training before they are sufficiently expert, while the period of preparation with war imminent is dishearteningly short. Remember, the interval covered by the approach has been abridged greatly by modern facilities of ocean transit, and the enemy that is ready in every sense of the word will strike with the utmost speed."

Germany is the only European nation that was prepared in every sense of the word, and her enemies have paid the price of their unpreparedness in the best of their national blood and treasure."

In confirmation of the foregoing statement of the case here is a letter recently received from England: "When you were in Denver I had a boy of 16 in St. Stephen's College, England. All his people were in the army. When the war opened and it did not 'break out'—every soldier and real statesman knew for ten years that it was coming) my boy got a Lieutenant's commission in some home depot, and he was sent to the front and one day he ran off and enlisted in a London foot regiment. After three months' training his regiment was sent into Flanders. He was killed in action on May 7 at Ypres.

"I am writing all this to you now as some further inspiration for what you can do under your professional limitations to prevent the awful, colossal of compulsory training, not conscription, for our people here. My own people have all been army people. I am grieved and proud about my boy. But I feel that his regiment didn't have a sporting chance. They were green troops. They knew only how to go on a drill."

"And I feel no more than I ever felt, but quite as much, that the men in England and here who oppose compulsory military training are guilty of a greater felony than the curs who sank the Lusitania."

## PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS EXCEEDING KISHINEFF IN HORROR CHARGED

(Continued From First Page.)

stroyed. Their beautiful home is in ruins. Her sick mother is lying in the home of a poor Jew and she herself is starving in Archangel. Her sufferings have driven her mad.

"Elser Braude has been in the Vilna prison five months now because he said to the Burgomaster: 'Hush! it is the Jews who are supposed to enforce the law, bought two cows and some furniture from the soldiers.' There is a regulation forbidding people to buy from the soldiers, but no one is ever punished for doing so. The Burgomaster grew angry and reported that he had seen Braude whispering to a French officer. That was sufficient. He was thrown into prison.

"Our rabbi fled somewhere in Russia and we have not heard a word from him. He fled because the Russians arrested all the men who were here in the city, together with the Germans. The prisoners were kept in jail several weeks, tormented, and finally a few of them were released. Worse tales come to us from other cities.

"The Russian newspapers cannot praise enough the heroism of the Russian army which can wage war so well upon defenceless children and unfortunate women. And every injury that the Russians have inflicted they blame upon the Germans."

To ascertain whether the reports that come to this country in large numbers and from various sources were true, to verify the accounts of the tragedy of the Jewish people in Russia to-day, a prominent European publicist, thoroughly familiar with Russian affairs, was sent as special correspondent of THE SUN and the Day to the Polish provinces in Russia and Galicia. His purpose was to make a careful and impartial investigation into the condition of the Jews in Russia during the war.

For four months he has travelled through the East of Settlement. He has visited the cities and towns and villages left desolate by the armies, and he has gathered material about the sorrows of the Jewish people in Russia during the ten months of the war. For obvious reasons his name cannot be disclosed at the present time. He is still conducting his investigations in Russia. These letters were forwarded from Stockholm, for it would have been impossible to send them from Russia. Here are extracts from his letters:

"Many times the Jews of Russia have said to themselves in the course

of the war, 'Things cannot grow worse. We will remain true to the land where millions of Jews must live.'

"But conditions are getting worse. Day by day the situation grows more serious. Danger is spreading for the whole Russian Jewry. It is looming up so that they can see neither the beginning nor the end of their peril. And once again we must throw light upon present conditions and point to the latest facts—conditions in Poland and in Russia proper, the feeling of the different elements of Russian society in general and toward the Jewish situation in particular. This will show where the enemy lurks.

"The greatest pogrom of Russian active anti-Semitism has occurred during the last two months and is developing daily. In the course of the past few weeks the official Russian telegraph agency in Petrograd has stooped to acts unheard of since the outbreak of the war. The agency circulated throughout Russia a series of statements of the treachery of Polish and Galician Jews, whom they accuse of exploiting the Poles. The agency spread rumors to the effect that Jewish soldiers whom the Germans had captured were appointed overseers of the Christian prisoners and were torturing them.

"You must take into account the unheard of, tense feeling throughout Russia in order to understand the effect of these official statements in the thousands of villages, where the people are ignorant and thirsting for fresh news of the war.

"At the same time the Petrograd military censor began to permit the Zemshichina and the Russkoye Znamya to publish anti-Semitic, pogrom inciting articles as were never printed here in times of peace, even when the Black Hundreds took advantage of the opportunity to print what they wished. These papers began, with the permission of the central military censor, to declare that the Jews are the secret of the constant losses of the Russian army, that all the Jewish soldiers should be expelled from the army, that the Russian Jews should be cast into iron chains, that all the Jews should be banished from Galicia, that their property should be confiscated, &c.

"It is more than a month since these newspapers, which have a strong effect in a certain very influential circle of the Russian bureaucracy and nobility, have been waging a systematic and well calculated campaign against the Jews, with the approval of the higher Russian military authorities. "About the time that the Russian army was meeting with the greatest success of the war and captured the Austrian fortress of Peremyshl all the

Jews, without any exception, were deprived of the right to live in health resorts in Finland. But that was not enough. A special regulation was printed in insulting terms. After the Russian authorities in Finland had issued a proclamation to this effect, others followed their example: the Governor of Smolensk, of Kiev, &c. They did not take away the domestic rights of all the Jews, but added new restrictions with respect to the health resorts.

"About the same time that the Russian army in Galicia began to meet with success after success hundreds of Jewish prisoners began to be brought to Kiev from Galicia.

"Just at the time when the Russian army in western Russia checked the German advance a command was issued to expel all the Jews from the Suwalki and Lodz provinces. The order was carried out without delay.

"Just at the time when a large number of Jewish girls and women, forgetting the shameless insults of the Russian Red Cross at the beginning of the war, began again to study to become nurses in the Russian ranks, the Russian Red Cross issued a new order forbidding the enrolment of Jews.

"I cite these individual cases only as examples in order to show the character and the system of the new anti-Semitic active campaign against the Russian Jews. The organized Russian black powers are at work and in the centre of their organized activity, which never rests and which will never rest, two persons stand today: the Chief of the General Staff of the Grand Duke (the Commander in Chief), Gen. Yanushkevitch, and the Minister of the Interior, Maklakov.

"One directs the entire pogrom activity, holding in his hands all the threads of the war and the colossal army of millions; the other conducts the whole systematic anti-Semitic activity, standing at the head of inner Russian politics.

Gen. Yanushkevitch is the investigator of the well known project, which the Black Hundred deputies of the Russian Imperial Duma wished to introduce in the Duma last year, before the war: to exclude Jews from the Russian army. General Yanushkevitch is the former leader of the Russian Chief General Staff, which has now, since the outbreak of the war, shown the extent of its skill; each defeat is worse than the last; the army has been drained of its resources; they are face to face with the greatest crisis. So he has begun to make haste to find the victim which will exonerate him.

"The victim was prepared long ago. The victim's blood has been drawn

for the past ten months and now they are planning the final coup, the real stroke."

"The Minister of the Interior, Maklakov, is not working in vain either. He knows that he bears the responsibility of the spy system. He knows that foodstuffs are growing dearer day by day, that the feeling of the people is becoming more and more tense, and he lives in constant dread of the threatening revolution. He knows the sentiment of the working-men, and although he is well aware that the labor organizations are crushed and the intellectuals are asleep in Russia, he must prepare for the coming revolution. And for this purpose he needs the Jew.

"So he labors and delivers speeches in the Cabinet about Jewish perfidy, and points to the Jew as the worst enemy Russia has to rout. And Jews are driven out—raids are made again in Kiev by night and scores of Jews are again imprisoned in Petrograd, because they dared to come to the city without permission.

"These two active anti-Semitic centres—Gen. Yanushkevitch on the battlefield and the Minister of the Interior Maklakov at the head of the Government—realize, however, that the Jewish city will rise so strong after the execution of their plans that the world will be shocked, so they are taking precautions to make the border impassable. To-day we can say that the Russian border line is barred up. They have built such a 'gate' at the border that it is impossible to take through even copies of newspapers which bear the stamp of the censor.

"Every person is thoroughly searched. They expect in this way to thwart every attempt of the Jews to inform the world of what is going on in Russia. And they are really making it with great success. In Stockholm and in Copenhagen people are very much misinformed and in London still less is known about Russia.

"The whole land is enclosed in a rigid border fence so that within there may be perfect freedom. In the middle, the whole Russian Jewry is huddled under a press. On the one side the Russian army, General Yanushkevitch and on the other the Russian civil authorities are strangling them. Both wish to succeed. A huge part of the Russian and Polish Jewry has already been wiped out. But success is not yet complete. From beneath the iron press there rises a terrible cry, the wall of tortured human beings. This is the general picture. Now hear the details.

"In order to have a correct con-

ception of the condition of the Jews in Russia it is necessary to explain the relations between the Jews and the Poles. I shall not analyze the entire important, complicated question. I shall merely point out a few essential details.

"It is not true that the Polish anti-Semitic agitation was the prime motive and cause of all the pogroms in the theatre of war and the colossal havoc the Russian troops have wrought in Russia and the Polish provinces. Every sensible man knows that the Russian Cossack from Odessa or from Kishineff needs no lessons from the Polish anti-Semites in this direction. He knows the art of Jew baiting quite well himself. He could find nothing new in the Polish anti-Semitic academy as to how to outrage Jewish women now to flee to Jewish homes, how to destroy Jewish quarters, and so forth.

"Of course the Poles have availed themselves of the excellent opportunity and have incited the Russian troops against the Jews, have circulated the lie that Jews were spies and have persecuted the Jewish population with inhuman cruelty and bitterness. These are facts. But we should not be misled by this Polish anti-Semitism, as the higher representatives of the Russian Government, with Prime Minister Gorezenkin at the head, are endeavoring to blind us. These Russians are pleased to have the Jews point to the Poles as the only people responsible for the general Jewish pogrom in Russia to-day. These Russians have now acquired the habit of giving the following answer to the tragedy of the Jews in Russia:

"We know that the Poles are to blame for all this, that they are inciting the Russian soldiers against the Jews. Yes, we know the Poles well."

"This is not merely due to the medieval principles. 'Beside your enemies and rule over them.' It is nothing else than an Asiatic policy of employing every means of ruining the Jewish population of Russia, with the aid of the Poles or without their aid, with the aid of the Cossacks or without their aid. To-day the Russian Government is employing the Poles against the Jews. But if you think that the Poles gain anything from this policy you are in error.

"All Poland is now being drenched also with Polish blood. The number of Christian Poles who have been hanged has reached many hundreds. The value of the Polish property that has been destroyed cannot be estimated. Poland is torn and crushed—in fact there is no Poland to-day.

"We must bear this in mind, and these facts must be noted, even though the largest number of Russian Poles participated in the terrible pogrom of Polish Jewry.

"At the outbreak of the war, when the Poles were promised autonomy, the Polish people were actually dazed. They knew no bounds. The small ruined nation which had been so demoralized politically and economically, suddenly lost its head. The wild mob broke loose. The notorious reactionary Polish politicians with Dmowski, Grabski and Tchetwinski at the head, became the recognized masters of Poland. The Cossack became the noblest ideal in the eyes of the Polish people.

"But the feast was suddenly interrupted. As soon as the Cossacks entered Lemberg the picture was completely changed. The Russians openly declared that Lemberg had never been a Polish city, that the Poles of Lemberg must not think of any demands. The Russian armies undertook to make of Eastern Galicia a Russian province.

"In my other letters I shall describe how the Russian civil and military authorities have treated the Jewish population of Eastern Galicia. The Polish population was ruined here completely. People were hanged on every step. Polish women were violated. Polish property was confiscated. Polish estates were plundered. Poles were arrested, exiled or hanged.

"A Russian officer in Galicia told me categorically that if we could get a list of those who were hanged our blood would turn cold in our veins and we would find that the number of Galician Poles who were hanged is far greater than that of Galician Jews.

"The Russian military authorities thought that he could console me in this way.

"The Polish population realized now what was going on and an anti-Russian movement was started. The Polish volunteers and the Polish legions in Galicia attacked the Russian troops desperately. They fought and are still fighting like lions. The Russian Poles are divided. There is a small minority which does not believe in the triumph of Austria and which fears that Russia may destroy all Russian Poland by her repression and there is the majority which understands that Russia will not lead Poland to her regeneration. And Poles without number are being hanged in Russian Poland.

"At this moment all Poland with the exception of the small band of politicians who sell Poland every day, is in the hands of Russia.

"In the great game that the Government of Petrograd is playing now Po-

land is suffering practically the same treatment as is the Russian Jewry, only the misfortune of the Russian Jews is greater because the Poles are also hostile to them.

"A million Jews in East Galicia have been completely ruined. When the Russian army first entered Galicia it suffered tremendous losses. Whole regiments of Russian soldiers were destroyed, hundreds of thousands of men were made prisoners. The Russians began to seek vengeance. The Poles were then in a position to demand a little consideration. They only suffered the loss of their property. So the Russians fell upon the Jews of Galicia. They were accused of hostility toward the Russian soldiers, of treachery. They became the victims.

"I shall not repeat here the facts which are familiar to both Jews and non-Jews throughout the world. It is enough to say that hundreds upon hundreds of Jews were hanged and murdered. Scores of Jewish towns and villages were devastated. In scores of towns Jewish property was confiscated, not requisitioned for pay, but just plundered. And the Jews themselves were driven out.

"Russian Cossack fury has wreaked its vengeance on Jewish souls, with horrible consequences. A deathlike four broods over Galician Jewry, which was destined to pay not only with its life and property, but with the honor of its women.

"Such was the terrible vengeance that the wild Russian hordes exacted after their own heavy losses. And these atrocities forced almost half of the Jews in East Galicia to leave their homes, in the wake of the Austrian army, at its first retreat. They left everything, only too glad to escape. Among them were almost all of the most intellectual Jews of the land, the wealthiest and the most prominent.

"To flee from such a holocaust, to save himself and his family, one needs money. So the Jews who escaped were all persons in a position to pay their way.

"After this exodus the condition of the Jews in East Galicia grew even worse. The wealthiest men had fled from the country and only the poorest remained. The most cultured and the most intellectual Jews had escaped and only the untutored and helpless were left. All who would have had the ability and the means to protest and to organize some sort of defence had gone. Those who remained were men who did not know the meaning of protests or organization.

"And now began the real atrocities and the general pogrom. I cannot find words to describe what followed.

I can only recall the picture I saw but a week ago. A little shabby village in Galicia. A little synagogue. On the altar there is a broken table with the chiselled Ten Commandments. The Russians hacked it with their guns when they had torn the Torah scrolls to pieces. The word 'Loh' (Thou Shalt Not) was broken off. 'Not the God of Israel, but the Cossacks of Russia, the perverted eternal commands of human morality. The war will pass, but the picture of barbarism will remain for the whole world to view. Men will see it with their own eyes and they will understand what it means.

"The soldiers took what was left of Jewish property. No merchandise comes to Galicia from Russia, and so there was no means of earning a living. Famine began to stalk through the land. Hunger—and no bread. There is none. The Jews themselves are starving. But the Russians do not believe them. They ruin the Jews body and soul.

"A misfortune knows no bounds. Conditions grew worse and worse. "The Russian authorities issued a new command in Galicia: Jews are not allowed to go from one city to another. All the Jews in Galicia lost their freedom. Up to this time there had been some trace of trade; they sold something, they bought something, sold something, somehow they tried to keep body and soul together.

"But this new edict brought the stillness of death. All activity was paralyzed. When one cannot move, even in air. The Jews of Galicia declare that this restriction was to them the greatest affliction since that great affliction, the outbreak of the war.

"But that was not enough. The Russians seized the land the Jews owned and divided it among the few Ruthenian farmers. You must say they took the lands about the Jewish property and gave away the land.

"But that was not all. For the past three months the Russians have been falling upon Galician Jews in the streets of the Galician cities and are resting them by hundreds. Thousands of Galician Jews are being in the forests of Kiev, Petrova and other parts. Hundreds of Galician Jews are being handed over to military police. They are tortured by the most horrible devices. Hundreds of Jewish women are again dishonored.

"And still the Russian soldiers are not satisfied. They have just begun a further installment of these horrors. They will be published next week in THE SUN."